

# The Daily Gazetteer.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26 1736.

N<sup>o</sup> 208.

Considerations on the Peace, addressed to the Right Honourable Sir R. Walpole. By an unknown Hand.



THE Enemies of the Government have taken so much Pains to depreciate both the Peace, and the Merit of our Ministry in making the Peace, that, I think, they have given full Liberty to the Friends of the Ministry to vindicate their Honour, and shew their Conduct in its proper Light to the

Nation, without Imputation of Vanity. But I must be in Circumstances like ours, where a well grounded Satisfaction is so universally felt, Words are Image too faint to set off to a Nation the happy Situation of Affairs; a just Representation can no otherwise be made than by appealing to the Senses of the People. It would too, by Consequence, appear equally vain to speak, from Eloquence, what to add to the Glory of the Person, from whose Measures such Felicity is derived; since the Author of the Benefits must naturally, with the same Degree of Influence, triumph in the Affections, as the Benefits received excite agreeable Sentiments in the Minds of the Community: Yet, Sir, tho' the Populace have, of themselves, already, with Eager-ness, anticipated those Praises which I too slowly recite, yet I leave to satisfy that honest Passion of Gratitude more than your Honour, to place here some Acknowledgments to the Obligations we owe you, more than any Monument to your Glory. — The Rule which the Partiality, shall I call it, or Gratefulness of Mankind has, in most Cases, fixed for the Measure and Estimate of heroic Virtue, is that Degree of Danger from which they themselves have by that Virtue been delivered: Hence it comes to pass, that military Achievements appear in the World with the greatest Lustre, and are reckoned, for the most Part, to carry the Superiority over all other Merit. But if in these Studies we weigh the Deserts of that Person, who has turned so sudden and happy a Turn to our Affairs, his Merit will be found to equal even that of the most successful Conquerors; for on one hand we had France, the Power of itself always formidable to the rest of Europe, at that Time strengthened by a potent Alliance, and adorned with Victories and a Rapidity of Conquests; on the other hand the Emperor reduced to the lowest Ne-cessities, while Great Britain was looked upon by some as disabled by those Debts which were the Price of her Liberties, from protecting any longer the Liberties of Europe. But should we farther consider the Diffraction of Europe during that Tempest of War which engaged most other Countries, turned to our own pri-vate Emolument, and yet Conditions of Peace obtained agreeable perhaps to those which could have been ex-pected after a most obstinate War; who can doubt the Pre-eminence which such Wisdom bears over all military Glory whatever.

To this Conduct we owe a Saving of many Millions, which a War precipitately undertaken would have cost out of the Nation already loaded with Debts: To this Conduct, that our Hands have been employed in making, that we have supplied with Corn those Coun-tries now wasted by War, which used themselves to supply the rest of Europe; that we have enjoyed a free Commerce to all Parts of the World, while other Powers have been constrained to take their Subjects from Work, in order to sacrifice their Lives abroad, to the Wars of the Trade, and heavy Charge of the surviving Part of the Subjects: To this Conduct how many Indi-viduals owe their Lives, the common People may par-ticularly with Pleasure reflect.

These Advantages, on our Part, were too great for Envy, and almost every one expected a Success in the least Dangers and Expence, when these me-ancholy Apprehensions were converted into Joy, occa-sioned by a Peace built upon a lasting Foundation; a Foundation which has secured, for many Years to come, the Balance of Power and Liberties of Europe. To view in a proper Light the Excellency of the present Peace, it will be necessary to compare the Con-cessions made by former Treaties to France, with those

made her by the present: I should tire the Reader's Patience to give a Catalogue of the Places, with an Estimate of their Value, heretofore at different Times added to the Dominions of France, and shall content myself with enquiring what Advantage will arise to her, considering the Means of acquiring, from the re-versionary Acquisition of *Lorain*, which, when in the Hands of France, as is pretended, will produce half a Million a Year. By a moderate Computation the Ex-pences of this War to France may be set at sixteen Mil-lions Sterling; the Reversion of five hundred thousand Pounds per Annum, at twelve Years Purchase, will be but six Millions; deduct six Millions from the Expen-ces of the War, there remains a Loss to France of ten Millions, while the two Maritime Powers, those invin-cible Obstacles to her ambitious Views, have, in the mean time, been gathering Strength, an Instance never before known since the Foundation of the Grandure of that Monarchy. But should we make farther Obser-vations, should we enter into a Disquisition of the Num-ber of Lives sacrificed in *Italy* and on the *Rhine*, valuing each Head at 60 l. Sterling; and should we deduct from the Value of *Lorain*, as it is hereafter to be possessed by the French, what it is reasonable to deduct, in Consi-deration of the supreme Power, which, it is well known, they have long since exercised there, they will find but very little Reason, on casting up their Ac-counts, to be vain of this new Accession of Territory. If then it appears, that France, tho' victorious, has, in a great Degree, been humbled; and if the Guaranty of the Pragmatick Sanction, a Point very essential both to the Peace and Liberties of Europe, has been obtained in lieu of this Cession, inconsiderable as it is; and if these Things have been brought about, chiefly by the cau-tious Proceedings and Influence of the English, without one Blow struck by them; a Soul the most ambitious of Glory, the most consummate Wisdom, may find in such Actions wherewithal to rest content, may, secure of Vanity, assume a Self-satisfaction, conscious of Merit in the loud Applauses of the People.

It is, Sir, to be look'd upon as the Accumulation to your Honour, as a Tribute which the Enemies of the Administration ignorantly pay to your Praise, when they roundly assert, it was impossible, considering the Circumstances of Great Britain, that any Check could be given to the victorious Arms of France, from her Apprehensions of drawing us into the War; for the worse the Circumstances of Great Britain, the greater the Wisdom requisite, the greater your Glory in con-ducting its Affairs. That some Check was given to the Arms of France, from Apprehensions of some kind or other, is, I think, allowed by those, who affirm, that had the Duke of *Berwick* been empowered in the first Campaign to push all the Advantages, which he then had on the *Rhine*, before Prince *Eugene* was joined by the *Prussians*, the *Danes*, the *Saxons*, and the *Hano-verians*; had he been ordered to take the Elector of *Bavaria* by the Hand, instead of sacrificing his Time and his Life before *Philipshurg*; he might have over-run the whole Empire, and placed that Prince upon the Throne of *Vienne*, before we of the Dutch could have possibly come to his Assistance. For I suppose it will not be pretended that the French are free from the Pas-sions of human Nature, that they have no Ambition of increasing their Power, or extending their Dominions into Germany; that it was not to their Purpose to push these Advantages, had they been satisfied of Success. Was it then the Fear of provoking the *Prussians*, the *Danes*, the *Swedes*, and the *Russians*, which obliged France to decline so inviting an Opportunity? To have encountered the *Russians*, must have been the thing in the World the most to be desired by the French, since the Interposition of Germany between the *Russians* and the French, was the great Obstacle to their favourite Point in View, the Advancement of *Stanislaus* to the Throne of *Poland*. And every one must see the gain-ing over the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Interest to have been formed among the Princes of Germany, by breaking thro' the Pragmatick Sanction, would have afforded some Amends for other Inconveniences, and opened a large Field of Glory to the French. To say then, there was Judgment to say, there was great Merit in taking Advantage of whatever was at that time the Restraint on France, is a Praise unworthy of your Actions. For it is natural to think, it is evident

that France dreaded the Power of that Nation, which had heretofore taught her the Dangers which attend the carrying her Arms into the Heart of Germany. For whatever is pretended, there is a Power still subsisting in this Nation, which on occasion could be exerted, tho' with more Difficulty to itself, perhaps with no less Calamity than formerly to France. And here give me Leave to observe, that the Events of Things have shewn to all, what Reason before shewed to every im-partial Man, the Expediency and Necessity of adding Weight to our Negotiations abroad, by occasionally augmenting our Forces at home.

You, Sir, will not be surpris'd, that the same Per-sons who have formerly endeavour'd to rob you of the Honour of that incomparable Establishment for paying off our Debts, the Sinking Fund; who deny that the French were over-awed by the vigorous Resolutions of Great Britain, and seek to lessen the Credit of their Country, should too chuse to attribute the present Ac-commodation of the Disturbances of Europe, to any other Cause rather than the Wisdom of our Govern-ment, and Respect due to this Nation. It is not in the Nature of Things, that the Actions of any Man, however illustrious, should be all equally Great; all Superior to Cavil and Malice. To your Share, some have fallen (which have fallen to the Share of very few) so transcendently excellent, as not to admit of Misrepresentation and Abuse. In regard to these, there could nothing remain for your Enemies to do, but deny they belong to you; others they have been contented to treat with Cavil and Chicanery. The pre-sent Pacification, they pretend, was owing to an Ac-cident of the Confederates quarrelling about the Division of their Booty. But if a Promise of the *Milanese* was the Consideration, on which the King of *Sardinia* en-tered into the Confederacy, which is generally said, and I believe is a Fact as certain as any thing laid down by the Author of the Observations on the Peace; the Politicks of that Family are so well known, that it was impossible Spain could flatter herself, that the present King would acquiesce under her unreasonable Demand of the *Milanese*; that he would tamely see what he had bought, with great Expence and personal Dangers, enjoyed by her; that he would abide in the Confederacy, deprived of those Benefits, which were his first Inducement for engaging in it: From which it must follow, that either Spain was satisfied of the Sufficiency of her Alliance with France, exclusive of *Sar-dinia*, (in which Case I would put the Question, why did she leave it?) or that she sought that Pretence for raising Difficulties, and withdrawing with a better Grace from a Party, which could be no farther serviceable. And indeed it was agreeable to Reason, to suppose, from the Command, which it is well known the English Fleet has over both the *Sicilies*, that when she was got in Possession of those Countries, she would adhere to those on whom her new Acquisitions had so entire a Dependence. From this Cause arose the earnest Desire which she shewed for coming to an Agreement with the Emperor. From this Consideration, will appear the Springs of those Actions which gave Birth to the present Peace of Europe. From this, how natural it was for us to take a Handle for dividing the Con-federacy, is, perhaps, more easy now to conceive, than at first to have found out. The Confederacy divided, France had that Part only to act, which has proved so beneficial to all Europe.

In short, Sir, you have been involved in all the Difficulties which your Enemies could wish, and have come off with all the Glory both to the Nation and your self, that your Friends could desire. What was by most thought the most pressing Calamity, and your greatest Misfortune, has, by your Address and Skill, been turned to your greatest Happiness and Success. For in regard to you, those celebrated Verses express the Sentiments of the whole Body of the Nation.

— Nobis cunctando restituit rem,  
Ergo magis, magisq; viri nunc gloria claret.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday a French Mail came, but brought no Ad-vice more material, than that the Spanish Galleons arrived at Cadiz the 5th Instant from the West Indies very richly laden, to the Value of 12 Millions of Pieces





of Eight, of which 2 Millions are for the King, and the rest for account of the Proprietors.

We hear from Richmond in Yorkshire, that on Saturday the 21st Instant, Mr. Cuthbert Readshaw, and Mr. Joshua Ellsworth, two young Gentlemen remarkable for their Knowledge in the Affairs of that Corporation, were unanimously chose into the Number of Common-Council-Men for the said Borough.

Yesterday came Advice from Bath, that the Right Hon. the Lord William Manners, next Brother to his Grace the Duke of Rutland, and one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber to his Majesty, was Relapsed, and lay very ill.

As did the Hon. Mrs. Anne Vane at the said Place, who is not a little afflicted for the Death of her Son, whose Corpse is to be interred this Night in Westminster Abbey.

Yesterday Morning about 5 o'Clock, a Coach and Six going to Oxford with four Gentlemen, were attacked by two Highwaymen between the End of New Bond-street and the Turnpike at Tyburn, who robbed them of their Money, &c. to a great Value.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Philip Jackson, Esq; to be a Cornet in the Third Troop of Life Guards.

Last Night Sir Thomas Saunderson Seabright, Bart. lay at the Point of Death at his House in Stretton-street.

The Parishes of St. Martins in the Fields, St. Ann's Westminster, and St. Paul's Covent Garden, have petitioned the Parliament for their Nightly Watches to be regulated, after the Manner of the Parishes of St. James's and St. George's Hanover Square.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson, Reader of St. George's Southwark, the Rev. Mr. Coney, Son of the Schoolmaster of the said Parish, and the Rev. Mr. Purdo, Rector of St. Mary Newington, are Candidates for the Lectureship of St. George's Southwark, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Heale, deceased.

Yesterday Morning one Watkins was committed to the Gatehouse, Westminster, by Justice Lee, for robbing of Joseph Hanes, Esq; on the Highway near Kensington Gravel Pits, of a Silver Watch, two Guineas and some Silver.

We hear, that the Post Boy, with the Oxford Mail, was not robbed, as has been inserted in several News Papers.

Some Days ago one of the most eminent Physicians in Town was exclaiming against Mr. Ward's Remedy, a noble Lord then present, told him, 'Twas an unfair Proceeding to say, that those who died after taking the Drop or Pill, were killed by it, because 'twas well known many People did not apply to him till abandoned by regular Practice, and that Mr. Ward would go with him into any Hospital, where each Person should chuse twenty, write their Names, and draw Lots, and he that cures most for a thousand Pounds. The Physician said, If he accepted such a Challenge, the World would laugh at him. The noble Lord replied, That was true, for certainly Mr. Ward would win.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 149 3-4ths. India 174 3-4ths. South Sea 95 5-8ths to 3-4ths. Old Annuity 111 7-8ths. New ditto 110 1-4th. Three per Cent. Annuity 103 1-4th. Emperor's Loan 111 3-4ths. Royal Assurance 104 1-half. London Assurance 13 7-8ths to 14. York Buildings 2. African 10. India Bonds 51. 18s. to 61. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 41. 17s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 51. 4s. to 5s. Premium. New Bank Circulation 61. 5s. Prem. Salt Tallies 4 to 4 3-4ths. Prem. English Copper 21. 4s. Welsh ditto 21. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 5 per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 112 1-half.

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Now finished, and will begin to be delivered the 25th Day of March next.

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Copper Plates 23 Inches long, and 17 broad  
In the first four Prints, which answer to the four Quarters of the Year, are represented all the valuable Sorts of wild and tame Fowl, both Water and Land, as they are in Season. And in the other four Prints, all the different Kinds of Fish that are found either in Sea, Lake, River, Pond, or Brook, and produced fresh here in their proper Seasons. Painted from the Life by Mr. RYDBRACK, engraved from the Original Pictures by Mr. VANDER GUCHT, collected and coloured by Mr. HYLTON.

The Subscription Price for the Eight Prints is one Guinea plain, and two Guineas beautifully coloured from the original Pictures. The Subscription will be closed the 25th of March next, after which Time the Price will be 2 l. 5 s. plain, and 2 l. 10 s. coloured.

A complete Set coloured may be seen at Mr. Rysbrack's, over-against the Bagnio in Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields; Mr. Vander Gucht's, near the New Church, Bloomsbury; and at Mr. Hylton's, at the Golden Fan in Great George Street, Hanover-Square.

N. B. There's nothing of this Sort has been yet published in the useful and entertaining Manner here proposed; what has hitherto been done being but a Part of this Work, viz. the Fish only, and they not distinguished according to their proper Seasons.

## This Day is Published,

**A COLLECTION of several TRACTS**  
of the Right Hon. EDWARD Earl of CLARENDON, Author of the History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in ENGLAND, begun in the Year 1641, viz.

I. A Discourse by way of Vindication of himself from the Charge of High Treason, brought against him by the House of Commons.

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N. B. None of these Pieces were ever printed before, and the Original Manuscripts in his Lordship's Hand-writing be may seen at T. Woodward's.

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9. Philip Sparrowe.
10. Upon a dead Man's Head.
11. Ware the Hauke.
12. Of three Fooles.
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With several other Poems and Epitaphs.  
N. B. This Poet fell under the heavy Censure of Richard Nykke, Bishop of Norwich, his Diocesan, especially for his Scoffe and ill Language against the Monks and Dominicans, in his Writings; in which also reflecting on the Actions of Cardinal Woolsey, he was so closely pursued by his Officers, that he was obliged to take Sanctuary at Westminster, where he was kindly entertained by John Slip the Abbot, and continued there to the Time of his Death. Erasmus, in an Epistle to King Henry VIII. styles this Poet, Britannicarum Litterarum Lumen & Decus; and of the like Opinion were many of his Time, yet the Generality saw, that his witty Discourses were biting, his Laughter opprobrious and scornful, and his Jokes commonly sharp and reflecting.

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